5th March 1925]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 381 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th March 1925, page 791 supra.]

Proceedings of the District Board, Bellary, dated 18th October 1924.

Read G.O. Mis. No. 2849, L. & M., dated 14th October 1924, on the recommendation of the District Retrenchment Committee, Bellary, and requesting to communicate—

(i) the District Board's approval of its normal budget;

(ii) the District Board's opinion on the proposals for the redistribution of the taluk boards in the district.

Resolution No. 36.—(i) Approved.

(ii) The Board resolves to accept the suggestion contained in the G.O. Mis. No. 2849, L. & M, dated 14th October, about the redistribution and that it may be given effect to at once.

Messrs. Cotelingam, Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Brahma Sastrulu and Saiyid Muhammad Padsha Sahib not voting as they had not sufficient time to come to a conclusion.

Messrs. Obala Charlu and Lakshminarayana Rao against the resolution.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 382 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th March 1925, page 792 supra.]

Extract from the Inspection Notes of the Director of Public Health, Madras, on Sanitation in Mangalore Municipality—Inspected on 11th and 12th November 1924.

The problem of *night soil disposal* in the town has always been a troublesome one. The present trenching ground is about 3 miles outside the town in a place called Darabail. The depot has been a subject of very serious complaints for many years past from a small colony of residents living a few furlongs away from the depot. I have carefully inspected this ground at the request of the Chairman and also the line of houses occupied by the complainants. Whilst it cannot be denied that the trenching ground in question is to some extent a source of offence to the complainants especially when the prevailing wind is in that direction, I do not agree that it is a serious source of danger. The trenching ground is so large about 30 to 40 acres in extent so open and the soil so suitable that I think that if trenching is properly done it ought not to be so. There has been mismanagement of depot in the past, and this has probably caused the storm of protests made against it. Faulty trenching always causes nuisance. The fault is that the trenches are made too big and deep and they were overfilled with night-soil with the

result that it ferments and gets blown to the surface, especially in the middle of the day. If only narrower trenches not more than 18 to 20 inches in depth are made and not more than 6 inches of night-soil are put into each trench and the trenches are properly covered then and there, there would be very little offence. I am satisfied that the trenching ground would not contaminate the complainants' water-supply nor would it seriously vitiate their atmosphere. But some amount of offence is inseparable from a trenching ground, however well it is managed. Personally I consider that the complaints are mainly due to the fact that the complainants take short cut across the trenching ground to their village and the foot-path lies within a few feet off the trenches. Naturally they feel the offence.

Suggestion has been made to shift this trenching ground to a site about 4 to 6 furlongs further away from the present site. The present depot is itself very far out of the town and coolies get there with great difficulty. It is absolutely impossible unless motor lorries are introduced to cart refuse from the distant parts of the town which are 4 to 6 miles away to the depot proposed. The question of shifting the present trenching ground cannot therefore be considered till a change in the system of carting is first introduced. It is not my intention to recommend the continuance of the present depot any longer than it can be helped ; but it must continue till the Council can effect the necessary changes to remove the depot to a further distant spot.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 386 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th March 1925, page 796 supra.]

G.O. No. 1598, Law (Education), dated 16th October 1924.

The Government sanction the distribution of subsidies to the taluk boards mentioned in annexure I to these proceedings to enable them to open new elementary schools for boys in villages with a population of 1,000 and above, now unprovided with schools, in the areas under their jurisdiction. The total number of schools to be opened is 825 and the annual cost of their maintenance is Rupees 2,38,092. A sum of Rs. 100 will also be provided for the equipment of each school.

2. The presidents of the taluk boards are requested to take steps for the opening of the schools on the 1st November 1924. The location of the schools should be settled in consultation with the District Educational Officers concerned.

3. The presidents of the taluk boards and the departmental inspecting officers should endeavour to obtain, if possible, from the villagers houses free of rent for the location of the schools. Charges on the equipment of schools should be kept as low as possible.